PARKER TO THE FRONT.

PREDICTION THAT HE WILL CARRY JERSEY AND PENNSTLVANIA.

If Joel Parker does not receive the nomination for the Presidency at the St. Louis Convention it will not be from any lack of enthusiasm or earnest effort on the part of Jetseymen. A large number of prominent Jerney politicians assembled yesterday at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt street, as it was announced that ex-Governor Parker would be in attendance. that ex-Governor Parker would be in attendance, but he did not make his appearance. Mr. Wolbert, chairman of the Parker Commistee, said to a Baralle reporter:—"The prospect could not be better. Parker goes into the Convention at St. Louis stronger than Hayes did at Cincinnati. You seem incredulous; but ask the leading politiciaus of Pennsylvania of both parties, and they will bear me out. See, there is one opposite; speak to him." The reporter recognized in the individual alluded to Judge Waller, of Honesdale, who was the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Wayne county during the two campaigns of Geary for the Gubernatorial election. When saked what were his views on the Parker movement he replied, "I can't his views on the Parker movement he replied, "I can't ipsak for other States, but I feel certain that Parker is the only democrat that can carry Pennsylvania. We tan't go back on him for he did not go back on us when we were in a tight place. As a man desiring the success of our ticket, I hope Parker may not be pitted

CAN CARRY PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST ANY OTHER MAN ame." Mr. Dimmick, another republican of ale, observed during the course of a discussion. r. William G. Schenck;—"You may talk as you but if they nominate Parker it will knock the

with Mr. William G. Schenck:—"You may talk as you plouse, but if they nominate Parker it will knock the infect of us in Pennsylvania."

Titiden's frauds were busy in the forencen. Great efforts have been made during the past three days to affect harmony between the friends of Parker and those of Tilden in view of possible combinations at St. Louis. A long consultation was held between Johnson B. Banghart, of Jersey City; Judge Green, of Elizabeth, and Mr. Windeld, of Orange, on the one side, and John Fox and Senator Jacobs, of New York, on the other. An attempt was made to break the Parker ranks by the Tiden men, but it proved a tailure. It is said that ashbel Green, of Bergen county, goes to St. Louis in the interest of Tilden, under instructions from Congressman Abram S. Hewitt, who was a bitter opponent of Colonel Rafferty when he ran for Congress as a successor to Jack Rogers. Ex-Governor Price, however, who is still Learty and hale, is supreme in Bergen county politics. He assured the Heralto reporter that the democracy had never a better chance to win than at the present time. If they should be guilty of such folly as to throw Parker overboard, then farewell to the democratic party. The ex-Governor said he would take no active part in politics hereafter, as business matters demand his exclusive attention. While the reporter was interviewing the ex-Governor a Custom House inspector, who has been playing detective among Parker's friends during the noast four days, boasted that Parker could never receive he nomination, whereupon Cateb Hogeboom, of Pike nouty, Pennsylvania, remarked:—

"Ti is a Disearch to the Country to have a fellow like that drawing pay from the government and rendering no service. He is merely a scout for the Huyes ticket. I knew him when he ran a ambiting house in Jersey." The Custom House man, hearing the remark, used language so foul as to disgust every person with hearing.

Mr. William G. Scheick one of the directors of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, came in at this jun

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

The Republican State Convention meets here tomorrow. It will be a merely formal affair. Nothing
of particular interest is expected to occur.
The Fourth Congressional District Convention also
meets to-morrow. It. Powers, of Houlton, is the most
prominent candidate, and it is thought will receive the
nomination over H. M. Plaisted, the present incumbent.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION.

COLUMBUS, Obio, June 21, 1876. Great preparations are being made for the third na-tional reunion of soldiers, to be held at Caldwell, Ohio, on September 5, 6 and 7. The War Department, under resolution of Congress, will furnish the camp with can-non and nuskets. A sham battle will be one of the most interesting features of the occasion.

PARDONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, June 21, 1876. The Governor has pardoned Samuel Adams, sentenced in New York county, April 1, 1874, to three years' imprisonment in Sing Sing for receiving stolen goods. Judge Sutherland and Assistant District Attorney Rollins give good reasons why the pardon should be issued.

The Governor has granted a commutation to Charles Brabender, sentenced in New York, September 20, 1871. To twenty years' imprisonment in Sing Sing, Iransferred to Clinton, for rape. The sentenced is com-muted to seven years from September 20, 1871, subject to the legal deductions for good conduct. The recom-mendations in this case are numerous. The prosecut-ing officers are satisfied that the offence was greatly ex-aggerated upon the trial, and that there ought to be a large reduction in the length of the sentence.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There are no new developments in the war attitude etween Costa Rusa and Nicaragua. The pressure of the enti-clerical party, now predominant in all the Central American States save Nicaragua, is likely to change her policy and prevent a war with Costa Rica on the boundary question, which is estensibly the first, but in reality only a secondary, cause of the disagree-

ment
The captain, first officer and two men of the German ring Abitton Gossbeim were drowned on the 25th of flay, off Greytown, while taking a boatload of and sallast from the beach to the vessel. They were within a rope's throw of the brig when the boat was swamped. Two of the crew, remaining on board the brig, had so boat with which to go to the assistance of their frowning shipmates.

ORANGE COUNTY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 21, 1876. Oliver Cotter, of Brooklyn, and Detective Officer Lane appeared before the Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Goshen, yesterday and to-day, tgainst sixty-two Newburg and eight Middletown liquor dealers, but the Grand Jury refused to indict the accused. Cotter and Lane spent the last two Suniquor dealers, but the Grand Jury refused to indict the accused. Cotter and Lane spent the last two Sundays in visiting the Middletown hotels and saloons. The Goshen hotels refused to enteriain them. Yesterday threats were made against them by the liquor dealers, among whom there is an intense feeling on the subject. Public opinion hore favors the enforcement of the Excise law. Only seven hotel and one saloon licenses were granted here this year and last year against fifty in previous years. A large number of unlicensed dealers have gone out of business.

MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21, 1876. At exford, Ohio, last night a man named Camfield threw a brick at one Davis, his brother-in-law, while the latter was endeavoring to protect his sister, Can-field's wife, from abuse. Davis immediately shot him, from the effect of which he died to a few hours. Davis was arrests.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

The body found floating in the river yesterday has been identified as that of M. Buas, of St. Thomas. An wharf adjoining Finlay market, and the body thrown into the reivr. A sum of money which he is known to have had on his person is missing.

FATAL ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.

A man named Zeolig was found in a saloon in the Highland district last night in a dying condition, and a woman named Kaler has been arrested on a charge of causing his wounds.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 21, 1876. Henry Moon, who drowned his child in the west branch of the Delaware River at Walton, Delaware sounty, last spring, was found guilty at the last term
of the court at Delhi, and sentenced to seven years in
the State Prison at Auburn.

CONGRESS.

Active Work by Both Houses on the Appropriation Bills.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK SWINDLE.

Debate on the Proposed Transfer of the Indian Bureau.

A WESTERN SENATOR ON THE PEACE POLICY.

Action of the House on the Sunday Civil Appropriation Bill.

Washington, June 21, 1870.

The Chair laid before the Senute a message from the President in regard to the case of Winslow, which was read in the House of Representatives yesterday. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Morrow, (rep.) of Ind., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire what laws, if any, are necessary to protect the inviolability of private despatches sent by magnetic telegraph, and what legislation is necessary to provent the seizure of such despatches by unauthorized or irresponsible persons, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Sherman called up the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$10,000,000 in silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes, the notes so redeemed to be kept as a separate fund and reissued only on the retirement and destruction of a like amount of fractional currency received by the government for dues. He submitted an amendment providing that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and authorizing the Secretary after be a legal tender, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the coinage thereof to such

demand for the same.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., said the trade dollar was at a greater discount in California than the ordinary subsidiary silver coin. The trade dollar was worth but coin was worth ninety-four and ninety-five cents, There was a general protest in his section against this

mount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export

The amendment of Mr. Sherman was agreed to.

trade dollar.

The amendment of Mr. Sherman was agreed to.

Mr. Shraman said he thought \$20,000,000 in silver coin should be issued instead of \$10,000,000, though he did not want to endanger the passage of the bill by offering that amendment if it would cause debate. If the Senate should unanimously pass such amendment he had no doubt the House would agree to strike out the \$10,000,000 and insert, in lieu thereof \$20,000,000.

Mr. Sarauny objected, and Mr. Shraman withdrew the amendment. In doing so he said he had no doubt the Senator from California would regret having made the objection. In his [Mr. Mberman, 's) opinion there would be a want of change in the country before the next seasion of Congress. It would be a misrate for Congress to adjourn this session without providing for the demand for small change.

Mr. Sarauny said if the amount should be increased to \$20,000,000 the result would be that an enormous quantity of silver would be sent to the Pacific coast and would drown out all other currency.

Mr. Morrow said he would not oppose the bill, but he had grave doubts about the propriety of it. Silver was worth only eighty-four cents on the dollar, and this bill looked like saying to the world, "Our greenbacks are worth only eighty-four cents, and we are going to redeem them with silver."

The Joint resolution was then passed.

The Sonate then, at a quarter to one P. M., on motion of Mr. Sherman, went into executive seasion.

When the doors were opened the Senate resumed the consideration of the unlinished business, being the Indian Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations to atrike out the third section of the House bill proposing to abolish the Indian Bureau, and transfer the government of the Indians to the War Department.

Mr. Window, (rep.) of Minn., moved that debate on

Mr. Morros, of Indiana, said he was opposed to the transfer. In the first place, it was general legislatic on an appropriation bill, and if this transfer could be made by legislation on an appropriation bill the who civil service of the government could be changed by those bills. The whole civil service of the government would be in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations. He argued that this question should not be considered by the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Indian Affairs. Again, this transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department would be equivalent to saying the Indians cannot be civilized that they have but one prospect, and that is war an extinction. He believed the Indians could be civilized There was not a civilized race to-day that was not a civilized race to-day that was not extinction. He believed the Indians could be civilized. There was not a civilized race to-day that was not a race of savages at one time. The reason the Indians had not been civilized was because the government had not acquired their confidence. The government had dealt with them isliedy for the last hundred years, and even now was breaking faith with them. The country was now on the verge of an Indian war, and it grew out of a breach of faith on the part of the government in regard to the Black Hills.

Mr. Marriagon inquired if the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department necessarily abolished all attempts to civilize the Indians.

Mr. Monrox replied it would, as a military government was not a government to promote civilization.

Mr. Marriagon did not agree with the Schator from Indians. He thought if the military had control of the Indians new avenues of civilization would be opened to them. School teachers and missionaries could be put over them and protected there.

Mr. Monrox, resuming, said he would venture the assertion that the country had a better class of Indian agents to-day than ev r before, and he thought the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, now in the chamber, would bear him out in that assertion.

Mr. Outsash, (rep.) of Ill., who occupied a seat next to that occupied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said it was the opision of the Commissioner as well as other officers of the Interior Department that the country never had a better set of Indian agents than now.

Mr. Morrox, resuming, said the agents were watched better now than ever before. There was a system of espionage over them now never exercised before. The churches elected them, and the honor of the church selecting one was bound upon the honesty of that agent.

Mr. Frankinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., also opposed the

agent
Mr. Frankinghtursen, (rep.) of N. J., also opposed the
trudifer, and argued that the Senate had no right to
transfer any portion of the civil service of the government to the army. It was in violation of the prin-

ment to the army. It was in violation of the principles of the constitution.

Mr. INGALLA, (rep.) of Kan., said the War Department was not a slaughter house, nor did he understand that the army was composed of butchers, and it was not the desire of those who lavored the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department to have the Indians all shot. The army did not desire to provoke a warfare with the Indians, and the theory that the government of the Indians by the War Department meant blood was absurd and impossible. The country could not be imposed upon by any such assertion.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of fill, argued that the army officers would provoke fights with the Indians in order to get brevet ranks. The Committee on Military Affairs now had before them 100 brevets conferred upon officers for fighting indians, but no had always opposed the confirmation of such brevets, because the law did not contemplate that brevets should be conferred for such service.

template that brevels should be conferred for such service.

Mr. INGALLS said that proved the fact that, no matter how brave an officer might be in protecting the frontier against Indians, he could not get a pairty brevet title.

Mr. Logar said he did not want to conter the prevet rank, and thus encourage the army to assault the indians.

effect of the peace policy, and said that if the President had saued his proclamation when the Black Hills troubles first commenced, asserting that the Black Hills had been set apart for the Indians by treaty stipulations, and warning all persons to keep away from that country or be expelled by the army, which should have been put there for that purpose, there would have been no war; but the whole matter was left to the drab-hatted, long-skirted, thou Quaker; it was left to the missionery and the Sanday school superintendent, and the result was that the bones of nuadress of civilized men were lying on the Plains between Fort Laramie and the Black Hills. If the gate of this enchanted region, known as the Black Hills,

and been guarded by the army there would have been

had been guarded by the army there would have been no difficulty.

Mr. Monrox deniest that the peace policy had anything to do with the Black Hills trouble, and said the Precident did usue his proclamation notifying intruders to keep out of the Black Hills.

Mr. Noalls in explanation of his remark as to the Quakers said he did not mean to assail them; he only spoke of the Quakers as representative men opposed to mititary power. It was force the Indians respected and not the Bible or the primer. The Sonate had agreed not to attach to the appropriation bills any amendment involving general legislation. The Committee on Indian Affairs this morning reported the House bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department He therefore moved that the present bill be laid ande miormaily and the bill reported this morning be taken up and the discussion continued on that bill.

Mr. Monnill, (rep.) of Me., argued that Congress was bound to make appropriations for the Indians in pursuance of existing freaties. The government had promised them to do so. The time was when 3,000,000 of red men hunted over the hills and mountains of this country. They owned it and the white men were the invaders. All the discussion about the transfer of the Indian Bureau should not be upon an appropriation bill; it was strilling with the public business. Treaty stipulations, humanity, justice and common deconcy demanded that she appropriations for these Indians should be made. He opposed the transfer of the

gainst its enemies did not agree to be millers, school eachers and missionaries for the Indians. Mr. Strewnson, (dem.) of Ky., said if the motion of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalia) should be voted town be would offer the bill reported by the Commisce on Indian affairs this morning as an amendment to

mittee on Commerce.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on motion of Mr. Ingalis to lay aside the Indian Appropriation bill and take up the House bill reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs his morning to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and it was agreed to, yeas 20, pays 17, as follows:—

yeas 20, nays 17, as follows:

Yeas Messre, Barnum, Booth, Caperton, Cockrel Cooper, Davis, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingasis, Johnston Keily, Key McGreery, Maxey, Norwood, Ransem, Robert son, Thurman, Windon and Wishers—20.

Nays Messre, Allison, Christianey, Conkling, Conover Cragin, Dawes, Edmanda, Ferry, Frelingouyson, Bows Morrill of Vermont, Oglesby, Sargent Sherman, Wadielgh and Wright—17.

The Senate then, at two o'clock, took a recess untitally past seven P. M.

noon.

Mr. Inquils said he had already called up the House bill to transfer the office of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Edminus raised the point of order that under the rule the bill could not be taken up this evening, having been reported to-day, and the point was sustained by the Chair.

The motion of Mr. Windom was then agreed to—yeas 26, nays 16—and the Indian Appropriation bill was again taken up.

Mr. Windom moved that debate on the pending amendments be limited to five minutes to each Senator destring to speak. Agreed to.

amendments be limited to five minutes to each Senator desiring to speak. Agreed to.

The pending question was on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to strike out the third action of the House bill to abolish the Indian Bureau and transfer the government of the indians to the War Department.

Mr. Hamilton, (rep.) of Texas, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the protest of civilized Indians of the Indian Territory against the proposed transfer.

Mr. Stransson, of Kentucky, moved as a substitute for the third section the bill which recentivy passed the House of Representatives, to transfer the office of Indian from the Interior to the War Department

ment
Mr. Window moved to lay the substitute on the table,
Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 22—Mesrs. Booth, Harvey,
Hitchcock and Ingelis voting with the democrats in the

Hitchcock and Ingalis voting with the democrats in the negative.

Mr. Thurman moved an amendment to the third section, so as to provide that the transfer of the Bureau to the War Department shall not be made until the 1st of January next. Rejected.

The question them was on the amendment of the committee to strike out the third section, proposing the transfer. It was stricken out. Yes, 24; nays, 22.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, so as to come up as the unfanished business to morrow, and the Sonate, at twenty minutes to ten P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 21, 1876. The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair), on the Sundry

Civil Appropriation bill. THE PERSONAN'S BANK. Mr. STENGER, (dem.) of Pa., addressed the committee Mr. STENGER, (dem.) of Pa., addressed the committee in reference to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. He gave a bistery of the rise, decline and fall of that institution, reflecting avereity on its various officers, and on the Finance Committee. He charged that Henry D. Cooke, William S. Huntington, and the other three members of the Finance Committee, and the two actuaries, Eaton and Stickney, inside of the bank, and Alexander R. Shepherd, Hallett Kilit, had formed a ring, by which, at various times and in various ways money was procured from the bank on worthless or insufficient security or on no security at all, to be used in divers enterprises and risy. They made broad their phylacterics, prayed at the street corners and thanked God that they were not as other men. They had "stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." They had gone to the freed-

risy. They made broad their physicierits, prayed at the street corners and thanked God that they were not as other men. They had "stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." They had gone to the freedmen with words of promise and hope and encouragement upon their lips, but with consuming green and avarice in their hearts. They had borne to these helpless and ignorant people profers of help, whilst their minds were busily engaged is schemes to rol' them. They had solicited their confidence as friends whilst they had been deviating ways and means to plunder them of their hard earnings. They had assumed the garb of teachers whilst their only mission had been to learn how to steal from them. They had gone with the teachings of Christ in their motitis, whilst their chief ambition had been to be of the class of money changers whom Christ drove mercilessly from the Temple. Toward them the good people of the South, and of the North as well, entertained an uncompromising and analysis hatred, and could extend no cuarriy toward such bunan valuares. It was into the clutches of such people that the uneducated, helpiens but ron-fiding freedinen fell. Their confidence had been excured to such an extent that in the nine years of the bunk's existence its deposits ameanted to \$56,000,000, the vast burst of which money had been selt to the principal office at Washington. The whole South had been drained of its money, and it had gone into the custody of the non-who had charge of the Washington office. The total liabilities of face bank on the 3last of -December, 1875, were \$3,004,875, of when the amount due the colored depositors was \$2,095,675, of when the monut due the colored depositors was \$2,000,000, in the freedmen outlet fall below \$1,500,000, and he thought it more likely they would stuffer to the extent of \$2,000,000, in conclusion he said the freedman no longer regards the Washing ton Rings as myth. To him the existence is a steer, solemn, sed lact. It has cast a great shadow over his home and life. It has dissip

diment of the Senate, which provides that the sil rade dollar shall not be a legal tender. He said tha

The House sgam went into Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and speenches were made by Mr. Henderson, of Ilinous, in advocacy of large appropriations for the Rock Island and other, arsenals, and by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, in general indorsement of the provision of the bill, but criticizing some of sits appropriations as being on too limited a scale.

Mr. Hatlou (rep.), of R. l., spoke in defence of the Congressional printer.

The Committee having proceeded to consider the bill by sections. Mr. Warren, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to pay the executor of the estate of the late Heary Wilson \$10,222 being the salary for the unexpired term of hispoilloc as Vice President. After the speeches of Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Ward, of New York, in layor of the amendment and of Mr. Holman in favor of limiting the amount to one year's pay, the amendment wits adopted.

Alter disposing of one page of the bill the Committee rose and the Hou e, at hall-past lour, took a recess till eight o'clock, the evening session being for action on the bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at e ght o'clock P. M. as Committee of the Wh. le (Mr. Blackburn, ef Kentucky, in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the consideration of which was continued until the

A SINGULAR CAREER.

LIFE AND DEATH OF THE COLORADO DUELIST-HIS FUNERAL IN PHILADELPHIA-SAD END-ING OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph, June 20.] the funeral of Alfred D. Jessup, Jr., whose death at River Bend. Col., was noticed in the columns of this paper some days ago, took place from the residence of his father, No. 1,416 Wainut street, yesterday after-noon at four o'clock. Mr, Jessup, Sr., who had come to this country purposing to visit his son in his West ern home, was in this city at the time the sad news reached here, but the rest of the family were resident tery, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Suddards, of Grace church.

Alfred D. Jessup, Jr., was born in this city in De-cember, 1846, and was educated in a school in Conecticut. On the breaking out of the war, be being then but a lad of lifteen, he ran away from school and enlisted as a private in one of the Connecticut volunteer regiments. After serving a few weeks his lather

enlisted as a private in one of the Connecticut volunteer regiments. After serving a few weeks his lather procured his discharge, but the lad's adventurous spirit having become fully roused it was impossible for him to again submit himself to the restraints of study, and after remaining at home for some time he joined the First City troop of this city, and accompanied that regiment on the three months' campaign. Inough still but a mere boy he was very tail and large for his age, and his indomitable pluck and courage made his services equal to those of any man in the troop. He was a capital borseman, and the greater portion of his time of service was occupied in scouting and other such hazardous duty.

In the apring of 1866 he, with a single companion started on an overland trip around the works. The journey across the Plains at that time was particularly dangerous. The Indians were suspicious and resential of the encroachment of the whites. The frontier posts were insufficiently guarded, and, as a consequence, the savages had grown bolder in their raids. The two young men left Leavenworth, Kan, with a canvascoveror wagon and four light mules. For about a month they traveiled entirely alone, but on the borders of Nebrasaa they found the lindians so bad that they found it necessary to join a train for the purpose of mutual protection. Their party numbered thirty-four in all, and for nearly three weeks the party was beset by bands of hostile Stoux, who followed them until they came to a miliary post. Arriving at Denver, then just ruising into prominence, the two young men visited the different muting camps and towns of Colorado, skirting the mountains to Bishop's Pass, and proceeded thence to Sait Lake City. Proceeding westward toward Sacramento they made frequent detours, visiting whatever was of interest by the way, now journey-ing alone and again joining the wagon trains they overlock. In Camornia they explored the wonders of the Yosemite, then a comparatively unknown region, and after remaining here some time

weak from imposition and his disposition voluntarily to assume more than his share of the hard work.

And now comes the contrast. After having been at nome but a little while, Jessup went to Europe and made the grand tour. He visited all the great capitals from Paris to Vienna, from St. Petersburg to Kome. Supplied with abundant means he lived a most inxurious nile and became sated with all the pleasures of Continental file. His sense of manimess and his keen enjoyment of innate refinement of character that was occasionally strongly marked kept him from many of those excesses into which other young men nave faiten. While living in this way he insisted on having all the appoisiments of his daily life as nearly perfect as might be. For him there was no middle course, Unless he could dine en règle in the city he preferred a bit of bacon and the freedom of the backwoods.

Some six years ago he went into business here as a partner in the firm of Cowperthwait & Co., but the romining habit had grown too strong for him to be long contented with the daily routine of office work. In 1873 he gave up his position here and bought as stock farm in New Mexico, which he aliceward transferred to Colorado. This sort of life seemed to sut him exacily, and on a visit to this city, last winter, he expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with his new occupation and his desire to make his home permanently in the West. The accounts which have been received of the sad affair which resulted in his de th cannot be accepted without reservation. He was a stranger in the place, and the quarrel was with a resident there. So har we have had but a partisan account of the sfair, and until all the circumstances have been thoroughly investigated, it would be unjust to say that Jessup had not sufficient provocation in that regrou where the pistol is only too readily drawn to settle a dispute. Whatever his faults may have been, they were rather of omission than commission. And that has brave, high spirited, open hearted and generou, quick to rese

HAMMERED TO DEATH.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 14] Yesterday afternoon a singular affray occurred in O'Brien's wagon-making shop on Eighth street near Bryant, which terminated in the death of Frank Miles at the nands of Michael Coulon. Miles has conducted a small horse-shoeing establishment in the rear of the

a small horse-shoeing establishment in the rear of the wagon shop, and was accusioned to spend his leisure time in the latter place, conversing with the men employed there. Conion was formerly employed in the car statues of the Central Raifroad on Brannan street, as bostler, and recently has carried on a small saloon on Brannan between Eighth and Ninth streets. He was in the wagon shop yesternay supervising some repairs to a suffsy belonging to him. He was standing with one floor resting on an anvil when Miles entered and abook hands with him.

A low words were said and Miles retired. When he has gone out Conion was heard to say that he had "licked the before and could do it again." In a few moments after Miles returned with a small pocket kinie in his hand. Some further conversation was had, which none but the two men interested heard, and suddenly Conion seized a long-handled riveting hammer from a coaloed near by and struck Miles over the arm with it. He followed up the blow by striking him once on the chest and once on the head, and, as Miles thread to run out, arother-blow on the back. While he was striking the man one of the helpers in the wagon shop supped up and attempted to interfere, but Conion threatened him with the hammer, and he was forced to step back. After Miles had fallen upon the floor Conion ran out and could not be found for some time. Miles was discovered to be dead, the blow on the head having been the direct cause. His body was conveyed to his readence on Kate street, in the vicinity of his little shop, where it was received by his distracted wite. At three o'clock Conion delivered himself up at the station house and was charged with murder. He stated that he had very little previous acquaintance with the decease, and that he did not know what the cause of the quarrei was. He declared that he had never had a quarrei with him before yesterday. Miles cane into the shop the head having him one not not help the station house and was charged with murder. He stated that he had very little prev

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CAPTAIN EADS-COUNT OF THE GREAT WORK-AN INTEREST-A CANEBRAKE CHANNEL.

(From the St. Louis Globs-Democrat, June 18.]

Among the multitude of descriptions, all more or less technical, which have been printed about the jettles at the mouth of the Mississippi, hardly one of a character likely to interest the unscientific reader has been published. Taking advantage of the return to this city of Captain James B. Eads and Mr. D. W. Bowman, one of his assistants, a Globe-Democrat reporter sought to find such information concerning the

GENERAL LOOK OF THE PLACE as might prove of interest. From the accounts re ceived it appears that the work of opening and estab-lishing a water highway between the centre of the North American continent and the rest of the world has not been altogether what may be charac terized as even fairly comfortable. Working almost wild cane swamp which is overflowed by the sea at each recurring tide, and having to endure the tortures inflicted by gallinippers (mosquitoes of Brobdingnagian type and exaggerated malignancy of sting), sand flee, deer flies and "sich," can hardly be considered a very agreeable method of spending time. But, when this class of discomfort is liable to be diverstied with an occasional personal interview with a member of the saurian tribe, in the guise of a twenty foot alligator, the excitement becomes a trifle too serious for patient endurance by even the best regulated mind.

ons for patient endurance by even the best regulated mind.

PORT EADS,
as well known, is situated on the east bank of the seaward extremity of the South Pass, or what was the seaward extremity until the jettles had been built out as far as their present limit. The intie city which has spring up there now i cludes a tolerably large sized hotel, huts for some 350 laborers, blacksmiths and other workshops, and generally presents a busy appearance. The land—or water—on which the city is constructed is covered by a great can-brake, the wild cance growing to ince height of involve or filitteen feet, though the cases are frequently burnt in the dry scasou, when the ordinarily desolate appearance of the country is readered doubly so by the destruction of all vegetation. Once a day, though at irregular hours, the whole place is submerged by the Guif ide to the depth of from eighteen to burry inches, the range be ween mean low and near high water being about eighteen inches. The soil, however, is perpetually saturated with moisture, and the streets of Port Eads are, consequently, until to meet the exigency of the case. They consist of planks raised on piles driven into the blue clay, and average about two feet in width. Under these circumstances it has been deemed advisable to postpone the construction of any very extensive system of street railroads.

Her Chwate.

Under these circumstances it has been deemed advisable to postpone the construction of any very extensive system of street railroads.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks above enumerated, Mr. Bowman says Port Eads is one of the healthiest locations in the world. In answer to a question as to whether malarial levers were not prevalent, he said that fevers of all kinds are unknown. The temperature of the place is both milu and equable. In summer it never, hardly, rises above ninety degrees Farenheit, the average being between that and seventy-five degrees. In winter the temperature farely falls below sixty degrees, and then only during the prevalence of the chilly "northers," when it has been known to go as low as forty-five degrees. Under those advantageous circumstances it is considered by the friends of the Jetty system that Port Eads is destined to be a great exporting and importing emporium for the Mississippi Valney.

FROM THE HEAD OF THE PASS to the land's end the distance is about ten miles; from the head of the Pass to the easier saide the petres for the land's end the distance is about ten miles; from the head of the Pass to the easier side the jetties it is about tweive miles. Speaking roughly, land's End, on the western bank of the Pass, is nearly a mile jurther toward the Guilt than on the easiern bank. From Land's End on the easiern side the jetties run out nearly in a direct course. From Land's End on the western side a cross dike is built, for economical purposes, in a general northeasterly direction, till it reaches the western parallel line of the jetties. From this point the world in easier parallel line of the jetties. From this point the world in easier parallel in of the jetties. From this point the western parallel interfer to the proposed by the flow of the river moeting the peffix action of the tide, to which same conflicting action the whole out the delta of the Mississippi, including nearly all lower to use and perpetual connale it or early out the sile (cutting away that already deposited),

short time in deepening the Sulina mouth of Danube from seven to about twenty-two feet. Uthis hint Captain Eads set to work. He first via Europe and thoroughly examined the works at Rhone and Danube, and then thought out a sim

But in undertaking the control of the efficience of the great stream which drains this valley, behad two grand difficulties with which to coatend watch were unknown to his conjeneering predecessors. In the first place, the "Father of Waters" is not only vastly superior to the Danube in size, but it carries down to its mouth a thousandfold more silt than any stream in Europe. Second, in the European works labor was plenty and cheap, and skilled labor could be obtained at any time it might be required at comparatively low rates. In opening the works at the mouth of the Mississippi, however, the engineers had not only no skilled labor ready to their hands, but for ordinary labor they had to rely o the ordinary floating population of New Orleans, and of that they could only secure the worst and most worthless cass at first. The feeling in New Orleans was hostile to the work; certain already formed organizations, whose interests lay in another direction, interposes their powerful voice, and statements were made calculated to scare the average day laborer from accepting employment which he was assured on all sides would never yield him his monthly share of ducats. These difficulties, however, were overcome; and when, after a few imonths, it had been shown that the new company paid their laborers with exactness, the labor difficulty that had to be solved was how to control the waters of the great river and so compet them to cut out the much needed chaheel. A hundred cubic yards of flowing water spread over a wa ercourse a hundred yards wind would give only a yard of depth. The problem was, speaking relatively, to confine that hundred cubic yards into a channel which should compet it to scoop out a deep channel, but the mouth of the Danube, but masonry tor such giganite work would far exceed in expense any possibility that was within the powers of the engineer of the Mississippi. At this juncture some one suggested that with a particularly lugenous.

The Banks of the labor of the first of all, strips of pine, three by

position, they are first floated on the spot and attached to guide posts, when a stone barge is towed alongsule and rock thrown on the mattress till it sinks. In this manner the jotty is made. An atternate layer of willow mattress and rock, broad at the base and gradually narrowing towards the top, makes a wall which is impregnable to the assaults of the water, and so, as the jetties stretch out, the current becomes confined and its force concentrated.

orner forces.

OTHER FORCES.

Not only is the stream thus deepened, but by a curious reflex action the jetty walls are strengthened. The littoral current of the Guif runs from west to east, and the debris thrust out into the Guif by the concentrated stream, being caught by the littoral current, becomes filled up on the outside of the westward jetty, miking a firm wall against the inroads of the sea. So marked is this effect that in the bay to the west of the South Pass, where a year ago a steamer drawing nine feet of water would move with ease, now a skiff would be grounded at high tide.

The present indications are that the commerce between the Mississippi Valley and Europe will past through the mouth of the Mississippi inside of the next twelve months, and if the same mattress system can be adopted for the riv generally a depth of water sufficient to carry heavy tonuane can be made permanent between St. Louis and the Guif.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A PERCUSSION CAP PACTORY DESTROYED AND SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED. Another terrible explosion took place of Greenville

N. J., yesterday afternoon, at about three o'clock, resulting in the instant death of two persons and the injury of ten others, two or more fatally. The scene of the disaster was Wolff's torpedo factory, Factory lane Greenville. The noise made by the explosion was heard at Bergen Point, a distance of five miles, and caused a panic in the immediate vicinity. People rushed wildly nto the street, and when they learned the cause of the terrific noise hurried in crowds to the scene. Rounds-man Marinus, of the Jersey City police, was in a house near by at the time and hastened to the building, where, with the aid of the citizens, he extinguished the flames, which had followed that explosion and threatened to consume the dead and injured before they could be taken out. A stretcher was procured and the wounded taken away to their houses or to houses in the vicinity, where they received prompt medical atc. The cause of the accident is, like prompt medical atc. The cause of the accident is, like almost all such cases, involved in mystery requiring a careful investigation to ascertain the facts. The proprietor has always exercised the greatest care in the handling and shipping of the caps, and states that it was a point in their business to prevent an accumulation of the goods in the building where the work was being performed. It is supposed that during his absence these instructions had been neglected, and that by the fall of a box from the hands of young Zeeckle the entire stock had feecived the concussion, thereby exploding them. The building was a large wooden structure, formerly used as a gold refining mill for the grinding of quartz taken from the Carribean Islands. It is a complete wreck, and the damage to building and stock will amount to about \$1,500. The list of the dead and injured is as follows.—Charles Zeeckle, need 12 years, killed; Louisa Neuss, agod 16 years, killed; Dora Araoid, aged 11 years, received a fatal concus-ton of the brain; William Gimbert, aged 30 years, head and breast bruised and mangled; Charlote Schmidt, aged 11 years, arms and face burned and back badly cut by falling tumber; Luzzio Herman, aged 15 years, burned on face and hands; Mary Schnittzer, aged 16 years, lace and hands; Mary Schnittzer, aged 16 years, ince and hands; Mary Schnittzer, aged 16 years, ince and hands; Mary Schnittzer, aged 18 years, face and hands; Mary Schnittzer, aged 16 years, lace and hands; Mary Schnittzer, aged 16 years, burned from thighs down to her feet; J. Rohrenbeck, aged 35 years, covered with cuts and gashes made by the explosion and the faction of a fatal nature; Sophia 200k, aged 12 years, burned from thighs down to her feet; J. Rohrenbeck, aged 35 years, covered with cuts and gashes made by the explosion and the faction of a fatal nature; sophia 200k, aged 18 years, burned from thighs down to her feet; J. Rohrenbeck, aged 35 years, in the same as that used in making topedes. It is known as finiminate of silver, and is the result imost all such cases, involved in mystery requiring a

AFRICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE

The annual Conference of the African Methodisi Church of the State of New York anished the session in the Bridge street church, Brooklyn, yesterday. The proceedingss, which were presided over by Bishop Wayman, of Maryland, were opened at eight o'clock in the morning by prayer, which was offered by the Rev. W. E. Stiles. The attendance was very numer upop each church in the district to take up a coll on the third Sunday in July in aid of the Binghamto on the third Sunday in July in aid of the Binghamtos church, which is in a very needy condition. Brother williams and others strenuously opposed the resolution as establishing a wrong precedent for other Conferences. The resolution was lost, and Mr. Titus said, with much warmth of feeling, "Very well; den I don't want none of you fellahs ever to come into my pulpit to preach again."

The Bishop then introduced Mrs. Dr. McKenney,

young colored woman who had recently graduated as a physician at the New York Medical College, and who desired to lecture upon the "atmosphere tion." She took her position on the plat side of the Bishop, and, arranging a chart showing the side of the Bishop, and, arranging a chart showing the component parts of the atmosphere, proceeded to ex-plain the effect of light and ventilation upon the hu-man system. She occupied the attention of the Con-ference for about an hour, and upon concluding received a vote of thanks from the delogates for her "able lecture." Brother Stewart, as treasurer for the Conterence fund, turned over a balance of \$18\$ to the missionary fund. Brother Borrill then real the report of the "Bollar money" tund for the year. The total amount collected in the New York Conference churches was \$778 47. The balance remaining unexpended is \$417.47. The report was adopted.

Brother Cooper then offered a resolution complimentary to Bishop Wayman, which was adopted unant-mously. ceived a vote of thanks from the delegates for her

Brother Cooper then offered a resolution complimentary to Bishop Wayman, which was satopted unantmously.

A delegation of daughters of the Conference of the African church of Sullivan street were then led to seat in front of the Bishop, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Williams, who announced that "these good daughters had come to give their donations to the brethren of the Conference." The amounts warled from \$1 50 to \$5.

Committees for the instruction of applicants for admission to the Church were designated by the Bishop for four years class instruction.

The Bishop said that no duty which he had to perform was so unpleasant as reading out the rippointments, because it was impossible to please all. The ministers must be reconciled, however, to their lot. Their duty was not an easy one. They would have to endure privations and disappointments. They would have to educate as well as to prache; they were to go amons the unclucated masses, as these people were not yet educated. These were not wealthy, and when they go to a place the question is whether they can keep above water. It was with their people, as it is with others, no easy matter, to "raise the Doctor's Salary eagly year," but they must be content. In conclusion he warked old men to rest and let their young assistants do all the severe work of the calling. The appointments were then read. After a brief prayer the Centennial Colored Conference was declared adjourned.

In the evening a love feast was held in the Bridge street church, and a diresses were made by Key. Steward Williams and others.

PLYMOUTH PASTOR'S SALARY.

A business meeting of the Society of Plymouth

A business meeting of the Society of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was held last evening. Brother H. L. Pratt presided. After prayer had been offered by Brother Morton the Chairman road the call for this meeting to establish the salary of the pastor.

Brother Moses S. Beach offered the following:

Resolved, That the salary of the pastor be fixed at \$20,000 per annum.

It was seconded by Brother Augustus Storrs, and, on motion, adopted unanimously. The meeting then adjourned. Time, ten minutes.

The salary of she pastor last year was \$100,000, given by the society to enable him to pay course fees. At the meeting which authorized that amount last year Brother Rossiter W. Raymond said:

"The time has now come when Plymouth church can show that it will not give one doller as blackmail, but millions in defence of the innocence of its pastor."

VERY ANXIOUS TO DIE.

Charles Dippell is thirty-eight years old and a native of England. He is afflicted with a suicidal mania and has made several attempts to destroy himself. Last night he severed the arteries of both arms. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were dressed and at ten o coock the surgeons thought he might recover.

SHE DID NOT FIGHT.

Mrs. Lasher, who resides at No. 80 Christophes street, was recently reported in the daily papers to have had "a fight" with Mrs. Rolland, who rescues in the same building, and with whom, it was sai, she and her daughter boarded. She feels considerably outraged by both statements, and desires it to me shown that, being a good Methodist church member, she would not lower her dignity by "ighting," with anybody; neither did she ever, nor does she now, board with Mrs. Rol and. That lady assumed her one day, she says, ande was therefor a police justice and by him was placed under bonds to feep the peace.